

THE EVENING STAR,

With Sunday Morning Edition.

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Mr. Taft and the Tariff.

Two years ago the President was censured in certain quarters for not having exerted his influence in the shaping of the Payne law. His critics declared that he should have sent for the republican leaders in Congress and insisted upon the adoption of his views. They held that had he done so the revision of the tariff would have accorded with the promise of the platform upon which he had been elected. They credited him with being sound on the subject, but deplored his failure to interfere with Congress while that body was in action.

Mr. Taft had not been indifferent while the business was up in Congress. He had conferred with both representatives and senators from time to time, as right and proper, but had not at any time attempted to coerce anybody. He had recognized the fact that Congress had the first say, and that his say would come later.

When his say came he had accepted what the majority of his party had done. He had signed a bill not altogether to his liking, but representing, he had reason to know, the best obtainable at the time. He had simply refused to rebuke the great majority of his party, and to let it into the approaching congressional campaign branded by him as recreant to duty.

This year—today—the President is censured in the same quarters for his present attitude toward Congress and the tariff. He is accused of trying to coerce Congress. What right has he to say that tariff revision must take into account information gathered by the tariff board? As Congress under the Constitution has the initiative, it is for Congress to do as it likes about the matter, and the President wait until his time comes. Then, if he disapproves of what Congress has done, he may say so through the veto.

But it so happens that the tariff board is a creation of Congress, and its labors up to date have been performed under the orders of that body. Why, then, should they not be taken into account by Congress in the preparation of new tariff schedules? Why should Congress ignore or flout a tribunal of its own authorization which has been proceeding as apidly as possible with the task imposed upon it?

The President's present attitude is entirely logical. He is not insisting that Congress be controlled by the tariff board, but only that the board's work be examined for what it is worth. Why, then, is he not opposed to a revision of the Payne law. Neither the wool nor the cotton schedule met his wishes when enacted, and neither meets his wishes today. But he wants them revised in the light of the fullest information possible, including that for which Congress has made official provision.

When the President does not interfere and force his will upon Congress, he is denounced for a delinquency. When he makes a stipulation in accordance with previous congressional action he is denounced for interfering. Surely his lot is not a happy one.

The Water Terror.

So much has occurred to distract public attention of late that it is feared the people of this country do not appreciate the full horror of the situation in the lower Mississippi valley, where nearly 75,000 refugees are at this time in danger of destruction by the flood. The high waters have prevailed in the valley for several weeks, the scene of greatest suffering moving steadily southward until now the climatic centers at the lower end of the great river, just before it reaches the Gulf of Mexico. The government has done everything in its power to relieve the distressed residents of the river bottoms, sending immense quantities of supplies to them and taking every known precaution to strengthen the levees. Heavy rains have recently added to the volume of water flowing down toward the delta, and if the flood rises much higher an appalling catastrophe will result.

Heart-rending scenes are reported from the inundated district, the American people can only wait and pray for a subsidence of the waters. They have done what is possible, and must trust now to Providence to prevent a disaster scarcely paralleled in American history.

Woodrow Wilson perceived the advantage in a candidate's being his own advance agent, but did not put the idea into effect with anything like the vigor Mr. Roosevelt has displayed.

Political interests are sufficiently divided this year to make the possibility of another landslide rather remote.

That Spot.

The psychology of the public excitement aroused by that damp spot on the Washington Monument yesterday is worthy of study. Until the war appeared with its explanation of what caused the phenomenon probably two out of three who looked at the great white shaft from a distance felt assured that there was really a human being on its face, although all physical laws would have been violated by such a presence. Those who, actually went down to the Monument were convinced that there was no man on the marble wall, for their physical eye readily found proof that the stain on the stone was not thicker. But for one who went down to the shaft there were scores who looked at it from a distance, and, having the idea started in their minds that there was a man on the face of the shaft, their physical eyes saw what their mental eyes suggested.

This is not an extraordinary case. Its likeness is occurring constantly in all relations of life. A resemblance between two people is imagined by some one and suggested to another, and that other, who has never noticed it before, will immediately recognize the similarity of features, and this concept will grow more and more fixed with custom. If every one thought for himself there would be fewer of these mental mistakes. A man was seen on

the Monument, not because he was there or because the shape or size of the spot suggested a man, but because some one jumped to a conclusion and expressed it. What gave it currency chiefly was the fact that the other day a man did crawl up the front of one of the local hotel buildings, a feat requiring concentration and strength and skill, but by no means suggestive of the power to scale the Washington Monument, inasmuch as the brick work of the hotel building is broken by two-inch ledges at intervals of about eighteen inches. At that time it was stated that the "human spider" was going to seek permission to climb up the face of the Monument, but to jump from it in a parachute, which is quite a different proposition. The association of ideas sufficed to suggest automatically in some mind yesterday morning that the "human spider" was actually crawling up the front of the Washington Monument. It is interesting in this connection to note that belief in the presence of a man on the shaft persisted even in the face of the demonstration that the spot on the east wall was caused by water. Several people asserted that they had seen the man climbing up the north face and that the water spot on the east face, which they freely acknowledged, had nothing to do with the case. This is what might be called the "phantom" called imagination, and then some.

A National Guard Army.

The bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Gallinger providing "That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to enter into contracts for the construction of an army building for the National Guard of the District of Columbia" opens a campaign which promises a good investment for the United States and also promises to fill an old and urgent need in the District of Columbia.

The National Guard of the District of Columbia stands high in comparison with the organized militia of a number of the great states. It is a federal organization, exclusively under the control of the War Department. The adjutant general of the District militia is always a regular army officer detailed by reason of his reputation for wisdom and efficiency. Inspection of each of the units of the guard is conducted by regular officers detailed for that work. District guard officers are no longer elected, but are commissioned under examination, and achieve promotion from rank to rank by examination. The examinations are real and substantial tests of a man's fitness to command, so far as this can be determined by examination that is both theoretical and practical.

The District guard suffers many disadvantages. It overcomes them, but heavy personal cost to officers and men. The War Department compels certain standards of efficiency and sets a minimum strength below which the units of the guard must not fall. It is a heavy tax on the men, and the government is required to pay for the equipment. Under existing conditions recruits are not easy to get, and generally not easy to hold after the expiration of one enlistment.

One of the chief reasons why interest in the District guard is not as active and widespread in New York, Massachusetts and other strong guard states is the lack of proper army facilities. The social and good fellowship feature is essential in guard work, and this languishes because the companies are packed away in dark little rooms, in most cases insanitary, in various unsuitable rented buildings. Army facilities in the District have been repeatedly reported on by regular army inspectors as disgraceful. Of course, the guard has many troubles and perplexities, but the proper solution of the army's problems would smooth away the chief difficulties.

The time is ripe for a persistent, active and direct campaign for an adequate National Guard army. The site proposed in the Gallinger bill is tentative, and is open to serious objection, inasmuch as it is part of the city's most important public park. If Congress will not seek to solve this problem at the cost of reservation space the citizens will welcome the army as an adjunct to an organization that stands for the public security.

A suggestion has been offered that a union station for ocean liners be built at New York by the government. The popular inclination just now is to have the government interest itself in the steamboat business morally rather than financially.

The old maxim about wealth falling to bring happiness receives further endorsement in the criticisms of the will of the late John Jacob Astor.

Before inquiring whether Theodore Roosevelt will bolt it might be reasonable to ask whether he has not already done so.

Voting in a national convention is liable to increase rapidly in interest after the first one or two ballots.

The Taft-Roosevelt duel is distinguished by some fierce encounters of seconds, as well as principals.

Gov. Wilson at Home.

What of the Wilson boom? Has it collapsed? Or is it struggling with only a temporary depression?

At the start the supporters of Gov. Wilson declared that he would prove strong in the south because of his southern birth, and strong in the north because of his long northern residence and training. They figured him an easy winner through support drawn from both sections. This prophecy is not being fulfilled. There is no Wilson tide running in either the north or south. In the north he is strong in the south, while Mr. Clark, southern also, is besting him in the north. What effect are the returns to date likely to have on sentiment in New Jersey? Had Gov. Wilson met expectations in both north and south he would have had no trouble about securing the home delegation. State pride, reinforced by hand-wagon sentiment, would have clinched matters in his favor. The Smith-Nugent opposition would not have had a look-in.

But with Alabama, Georgia and Florida shouting for Underwood, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Missouri and now Maryland shouting for Clark, Virginia undecided, and Kentucky a battleground between Clark and no instructions, there can be no appeal to hand-wagon sentiment in New Jersey. If Gov. Wilson is to win there, it must be largely on the score of state pride.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Nugent, encouraged by the situation, are busy men at home these days. They read in the returns an endorsement of their views about Gov. Wilson. It heartens them to observe that the detractors of many states have as yet picked no man. They are neither Clark, Harmon, Marshall nor Bryan men in disguise. All they ask is that New Jersey

refuse to endorse Gov. Wilson, and go to Baltimore in conferring mood as to the strongest man all things considered.

The thing of course works both ways. The opponents are no better than the supporters of the governor. As the case has developed difficulties the Wilson boomers have developed greater industry. They are working harder than ever for knowing that if New Jersey should refuse the proper support, either by a split delegation, or one unrepresented, their candidate would almost by the act be put out of the running. Success at Baltimore would then be next to impossible.

The fight for New Jersey is just beginning, and will continue for a fortnight. Governor Wilson will direct his own campaign and canvass the state. As a candidate for governor he exhibited talent for stumping, and as the present stake is, by far, greater than the one for which he was then contending, he may be expected to put forth greater efforts to please.

Government officials are bound to be more or less at a disadvantage in handling big combines. A great corporation invariably has a most ingenious and persuasive way of representing that anything it desires is for the public good.

Emperor William took a pick and helped dig up an ancient temple at Athens. The emperor could not be more energetically versatile if he were trying to keep himself at the head of a great republic.

Waiters in a big New York cafe struck because they disapproved of the head waiter. As usual, the most serious inconvenience was suffered by persons having no interest in the quarrel.

The coinage of a half-cent will enable the purchaser to demand the exact change when he buys a two-for-a-quarter article.

Mrs. Jerry Simpson is not the only medium through whom the public is receiving a large amount of populist discourse.

Maryland now realizes the feelings of Africa when it found a Bwano Tumbo on the war path.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Less Elaborate.

"I can remember when you didn't dress for dinner," said the old-time friend.

"I always dressed for dinner," replied Mr. Cumrox, "although I admit it was simpler in the early days. Then dresses for dinner consisted of a severely rolling down my shirt sleeves."

A Natural Impression.

"What was that gorgeous pageantry with elephants, prancing horses and multitudinous band wagons?" asked the man from the wilderness.

"That was circus parade."

"Is that all? I thought maybe Roosevelt had been elected and this was inaugural day."

Glad Prospect.

"I hear they're going to have moving pictures in the schools," said one youth.

"Yes," replied the other, "if they keep on making our studies so entertaining recess will seem fearfully monotonous."

The Election Habit.

If more elections people seek, To vote men must appear. Three times a day, six times a week, Each week in every year!

Mouthpieces.

"I object to the use of dummy directors who do simply what they are told."

"Well," replied Mr. Dustin Stax, "I don't know that a dummy director is any more honest than an instructed delegate or a member of an electoral college."

The Impossible Ideal.

That fellow in the picture ad He causes me regret. It often leaves me strangely sad That we have ever met. A stunning suit of clothes he wears, He shaves himself with glee, No matter where I look he stares Contentedly at me.

He eats all kinds of breakfast food, He smokes all kinds of weed, He strikes a graceful attitude, And bids you pause and read. That picture fellow haunts me still, And leaves me feeling grim, For, boy and sugar as I will, I cannot look like him!

Violence at the Coal Mines.

From the New York Tribune.

Collective bargaining never appeared at a worse disadvantage than as it has been carried on by the coal miners' union. It is suspended, pending the reaching of a new agreement. Why in collective bargaining it is necessary to stop work and bargain? In no other kinds of bargaining is it necessary to cease operations while carrying on business negotiations. And now comes the outbreak of violence at the mines. The workers attacked were not strike-breakers, but men whose continuance in the employ of the mine operators was sanctioned by the miners' union leaders. They were not "scabs." There is no strike officially. The victims of the assaults were stablemen and carpenters doing incidental work about the mine property. The attacks appear to have been concerted, as they were made in various places by bands of men who were not recognized where the outrages were committed. Unionists may have had no part in them. But the slow and bungling way in which the customizing has been conducted by union leaders, who have let the terms become a matter of internal union politics, has resulted in inflaming the disorderly.

Tree Planting by Senators.

From the Boston Globe.

A new and sentimental custom has been adopted by the director of the Capitol grounds at Washington in inviting each senator to plant a tree. The tree thereafter to be known by the name of the public man who set it out. Senator Lodge has set out a red oak, symbol of the new kind of tree in the Harvard yard. Other senators are trying to decide what to plant. The custom is truly beautiful. Moreover, it will enable some of our public men to leave behind them in Washington a useful reminder of their services, as otherwise the capital would contain none.

Still at It.

From the Chicago Tribune.

In its dignified New England way, Massachusetts is still trying to straighten out the tangle of its recent primary election and find out how it really meant to vote.

Entangling.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

A Presidential preference primary that gives the vote to one candidate and delegates to another reduces the whole business to absurdity.

This in China.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The new President of China says now that he wants only one term, and, being a Chinaman, he may mean it.

A General Need.

From the Boston Herald.

What we need is not a new kind of coin but more power to the old.



"A Better Day's Profits"

is the title of a new Burroughs book on Scientific Management in the Retail Business.

It tells the Principles by which the most successful Retailers have cut out the wastes and losses, and multiplied their profits.

It shows how chain stores, with cut prices, make money while driving the little fellow out of business.

The manager of any Retail store can get one copy without charge or obligation by asking for it on his letterhead. Others can get the book at 50 cents a copy—stamps or money.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
E. S. NEWMAN, Sales Manager.
1018 14th St. N.W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Tel. Main 376.



A Man's Traveling Bag.

—Regulation Oxford Style Bag, made of fine cowhide.

English frame, stitched edges, four attached corners, leather lined, convenient pockets, shows in lined and brown, 16-inch size. Special, \$8.50.

Special Suit Case

—made of finest cowhide, one-piece body, hand stitched, highest grade workmanship and finish. Regular \$10 value. Special, \$7.50.

Becker's
Leather Goods Co.,
1324-1326 F St. N.W.

Omega Oil for Pains in the Back

A simple rubbing with this wonderful Oil gives quick relief. It penetrates through the pores of the skin to the place that hurts and stops the pain. Trial bottle free; all druggists.

Grape Juice Lemonade

—a delicious, cooling, non-alcoholic and seasonable beverage. A quart of unfermented Grape Juice, with two lemons, sugar, ice and water, will make sufficient quantity for a family. Price of Grape Juice, red 50c or white, per bottle.

To-Kalon Wine Co.,
New Store 1405 F St. N.W. Phone 308.

Community Silver

Best of all plated ware. It combines durability with attractiveness.

COMMUNITY SILVER has the same rich and massive appearance as solid silver. Every piece is guaranteed for 50 years. Handsome patterns to select from.

Teaspoons, half dozen, \$2.00
Dessert Spoons and Forks, 24, \$2.00
Soup Spoons (round bowl), half doz., \$4.00
Sugar Spoons, 12, \$2.00
Soup Ladles, 12, \$2.00 each

Chas. R. Edmonston,
China, Glass and Housefurnishings,
1205 Pa. Ave.

No Annoyance

—from roaches, water bugs, ants, this summer, if DALMATINE

—has a place among your housecleaning supplies. Unquestionably the most reliable of INSECTICIDES.

Cans, 10c, 25c and 40c.

HENRY EVANS, Inc.,
—Druggist, 1006 F.

Woodward & Lothrop

New York—WASHINGTON—Paris.

If you want to keep your Furs perfectly safe from moths and other warm-weather injuries, you had better place them in our modern old Dry Air Storage rooms. Moderate charges.

New and Stylish Silk Dresses for Women and Misses at a Very Special Low Price.

200 DRESSES OF BEAUTIFUL AND ATTRACTIVE SILKS—

TAFFETAS, FOULARDS AND MESSALINES.

An interesting fact about this sale is that every dress is from one maker, the same maker from whom we secured a similar lot last season, and which many of our customers will recall as an occasion presenting great opportunities for economy. The opportunities afforded by this sale are even more noteworthy than those of last season—the values are remarkable.

Fifteen styles to select from, and every one adheres to the newest accepted modes. The materials consist of black taffeta, figured, striped, and polka dot foulards, messalines, in plain colors of black, navy, brown, tan, wistaria and black-and-white, navy-and-white, brown-and-white, green-and-blue, copenhagen-and-white, in stripes, borders and other effective combinations.

Many are trimmed with materials to match the predominant color or in contrasting shade, while others are prettily embellished in the latest effects with shadow laces, peplums, panniers, jackets and apron effects; the latter have accordion plaited skirts.

Silk being so very fashionable and popular this spring increases the attractiveness of this sale twofold, and the great number of styles—in sizes for both women and misses, 14 to 44—makes it possible for nearly every one to find a selection meeting their approval.

Styles that will readily arrest the attention of every woman—

Regular \$16.50, \$18.75 and \$20.00 values. On sale tomorrow

\$9.75 each.

Third floor, G. st.

The Smartest Tailored Suits.

\$15.75 each. Values from \$25.00 to \$29.50.

TO bring our stocks down to the minimum and to help one of our best makers to do the same we offer this excellent value in suits of the highest character, and of the most popular and desirable fabrics and colors.

Black and navy blue takes foremost position in this sale in hard-twisted men's serges, diagonal serges and plain and two-toned whipcords; the favored weaves for tailored wear. Also represented are fancy mixtures, stripes and the modish shepherd checks.

Fresh, brand-new, up-to-date styles, including Norfolk and blazer effects which are the very latest conceptions from the foremost fashion authorities; smart cutaways, strictly tailored coats and various new models giving expression to the best ideas. Some of the coats are braid trimmed, or relieved from their severely tailored appearance by buttons, an enlightening feature in cut, etc.; plain and fancy revers.

Purchasers will find advantages far more inviting than is usually the case in sales of this kind. A complete range of sizes.

Values, \$25.00 to \$29.50. Sale price, \$15.75 each.

Third floor, G. st.

New White Pique Dresses

At a Special Price.

IMPORTANT price concessions by the maker and by us were necessary to place these dresses on sale at the very low price of \$3.95. There are one hundred in the lot, of high quality wide-wale pique, a weave in this fabric that is decidedly new and fashionable.

Two styles to select from, one with ratine collar, cuffs and tie, the other with dainty embroidery yoke and high-girdle skirt. The newest and best ideas are introduced in the styles, which all women will admire, and most all can wear.

Ideal Dresses for outings and general utility wear, and those providing their vacation apparel should see them. All sizes for women and misses.

\$3.95 each. Made to sell for \$5.00.

Third floor, G. st.

The New Wash Suits

Are Well Liked by Boys.

RUSSIAN and Sailor Blouse Wash Suits are shown in a great variety of styles and a large assortment of plain colors and attractive striped effects; some made perfectly plain, others trimmed with star and braids. The materials are duck, galatea, rep and linen. Russian styles, sizes 2½ to 7; sailor styles, sizes 5 to 10.

\$1.00 to \$6.00 each.

Third floor, G. st.

Washable Coat Suits, in Norfolk jacket and double-breasted models; of duck, rep, linen crash and khaki, in white, tan, blue and gray. Just as carefully styled and tailored as our wool suits. Sizes 7 to 18.

\$3.75 to \$5.00 each.

Third floor, Tenth st.

Women's Dainty Undermuslins,

Unusually Fine Qualities at \$1.00.

WHEN women see the unusual merit that we have obtained in these undermuslins at \$1.00 there will be no necessity for urging them to purchase. The quality of the fabrics, the neatness of the trimmings, the care observed in all details of workmanship, the number of styles is far above the average.

Nainsook Chemises, trimmed with dainty embroidery or valenciennes lace edge; also French Chemises, hand-embroidered in pretty floral sprays.

Combination Garments, corset cover and short skirt, variously trimmed, with pretty laces and dainty embroideries.

Nainsook Corset Covers, simply or elaborately trimmed with German valenciennes laces and insertion, or with fine embroidery edge, beading and ribbon.

White Long Cambric Petticoats, with flounce of tucks and linen lace insertion and edge, or with embroidery ruffle.

Excellent values at \$1.00 the garment.

Third floor, Eleventh st.

A New and Distinctive Pattern

In Cut Glass.

SPECIAL attention is called to a new showing of Cut Glass, in a rich, deep, brilliant cutting of decided effectiveness. The design is distinctly original; wild daisies, the petals of which are in mat finish and the center in a scintillating diamond cut, the contrast producing a rich and artistic effect that is already finding marked favor.

Vases, each.....\$3.95 to \$12.00
Bowls, each.....\$4.25 to \$6.75
Celery Trays, each.....\$4.00
Orange Bowls, each.....\$6.75
Fern Dishes, each.....\$5.00
Spoon Trays, each.....\$2.75
Nappies, each.....\$1.95

Fourth floor, G. st.

What Fashion Demands in Black Dress Fabrics.

In broadness of variety, excellence of quality and moderation of prices our Black Dress Goods take foremost position. There are few women who do not find it practical to have a black suit or dress in her wardrobe, and it matters not what she desires, it is with confidence that she comes to us for it.

FOR DRESS WEAR—Exhibiting superb this fabric such as Marquise, Chiffon, Crepe, Grenadine, Crepe de Chine, Silk Voiles and exquisite French Novelty, and beautiful All-silk Chiffon Voile, in plain and satin stripes. Rich and elegant weaves.

75c to \$2.00 the yard.

WOOL-BACK SATIN—Satin, with a wool back; a strong and firm weave, extremely soft in texture, will stand out; very strong and durable, but of a light weight. Much used in one-piece dresses. 44 inches wide.

\$2.50 and \$3.00 the yard.

SILK-AND-WOOL POPLIN—This is one of the most popular and beautiful of dress fabrics. It has been brought out; very strong and durable, but of a light weight. Much used in one-piece dresses. 44 inches wide.

\$1.00 to \$1.50 the yard.

Second floor, G. st.

Men's Wash Neckwear

In New and Original Designs.

IT'S surprising what results are obtained by foreign and domestic makers of Washable Ties. The weaves, textures, colors and shapes equal—perhaps surpass—the silk productions. The foreign fabrics with the foreign conception of color combinations are rich and handsome, and the showing now here is most attractive and fine.

50c each, and upward.

Main floor, F. st.

Men's Spring-Summer Shirts,

Colored and White.

AN entire new stock, complete in its embracements of fabrics and designs, and ready for any demand. Styles, patterns and color treatments vary greatly—so do the prices.

Throughout the entire showing only the finest fabrics have been permitted to enter into them, and in make they are the best that can be produced by men skilled in this trade. We know of no better shirts than the ones we have at the different prices ranging from

\$1.00 to \$5.00 each.

Shirts at \$1.50 each—An unusually strong line at this price; in make-up, colors and finish they will exceed the average expectations. The materials include percale, madras and soisette, in all sizes.

Main floor, F. st.

Exceptional Values in Women's Combination Suits.

Cotton Combination Suits, in a fine ribbed style, some